Vision up to 2030

“Manage and Develop for Sustainable Agricultural Production base on the Participatory Approach”
Introduction

- Overview
- Identification and agricultural land area classified
  - Agricultural Low land plain
    - 7 Major Plain
    - 16 Middle Plain
    - 12 Small Mountainous Plain
    - Agricultural High Land Plateau
  - Agricultural Flat Land
  - Agricultural Land Use and Tenure
  - Problems and Challenges
- Strategy up to 2025 and Vision up to 2030
- Method and Action plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation

DALaM
Soil is the high valuable natural resources for livelihood of people and important for economic, social and culture.

80% of Lao people have been using the land for agriculture (cropping and animal husbandry) mainly to sustain household food and income generation.
Agricultural Land use allocated and identification

Agricultural Land Use Type

(Source: DALaM, 2010)

Allocate for rice planting and food crops
Allocate for other cash crops
Allocate for livestock raising

(Source: DALaM, 2010)
Agricultural land is allocated by low land area up to middle slope from (0-15° and >15°) are: 7 larges low land (plain), 16 middle plain and 12 mountainous plain:

1) Large plain area higher 30,000 ha (about 100-300 m above the sea level)

2) Medium plain area with a range of 5,000-30,000 ha (about 500 m above sea level)

3) Mountainous lowland plain area with a range of 300-5,000 ha (higher than 500 m above sea level)

4) High land Plateau: Xiengkhouang, Nakai and Bolaven Plateau (about 500 m above sea level),

5) Other agriculture land can not be classified as plains areas of less than 300 ha
Agricultural land use and tenure:

- Farmers about 783,000 families (69%) used agricultural land:
  - Farmers in the mountainous areas have about 209,000 families,
  - Farmers in Plateau areas have about 188,000 families,
  - Farmers in lowland plain areas have about 286,000 families.

- Agricultural land tenure occupied by 1,870,000 ha, with the plot number about 2,089,100 plots
Problems and challenges

Problems:
- The increasing population
- The climate change
- The increase of a market competition (require a better standard on food safety)
- The increased demand on land for the food production.

Challenges:
- The land development needs to focus on the sustainability and conservation.
- In market-oriented production, it may lead to soil degradation due to the heavy chemical application.
Strategic targeted by 2025:

- By 2025, the aim is to intensify the identification of areas of agricultural production, land use planning, soil analysis and soil quality assessment of macro-level (provincial and district level), micro-level (village cluster and village level) and government development focuses on 7 large plains, 16 medium plains, 12 small plains. etc., promoting conservation, development, protection and management of farmland does not exceed 4.5 million hectares (19% of total land area)

- To ensure the effective use of agricultural land for integration with AEC and adapt production to climate changing conditions and progress towards sustainable development in 4 Goals and 4 Programs are:
4 Strategic goals:

Goal 1: Explore, allocate and plan agricultural land used of macro-level (Province, district), Micro-level (Village cluster, Village), Focus areas and development villages priority areas to be specific;

Goal 2: Protect and manage of agricultural land used to solid stability with justice, ensuring security for production;

Goal 3: Conservation and development of agricultural products to meet high production agriculture in both quantity and quality, according to sustainable;

Goal 4: Improve and develop infrastructure, personnel, institutions and organizations have the strength to be able to manage and service the right conditions.

4 Priority Programs:

Programs 1: Explore, allocate and identify agricultural land areas (7 projects)
Programs 2: Manage agricultural land use (6 projects)
Programs 3: Agricultural land conservation and development (6 projects)
Programs 4: Infrastructure and personnel development (7 projects)
Strategy by 2025 and Vision by 2030

Strategic and Periodic Vision are:

- By 2020, a survey of agricultural land (rice fields) in the irrigation field, along with the registration of rice fields, and focus on the development will be modeled especially in the 10 provinces of the Government priorities as well as establishment of the soil volunteer at village level.

- By 2025, focusing on the landsides outside the irrigated areas will be completed.

- By 2030, it’s necessary to focus on completing other agricultural land (land for growing cash crops) and other animal husbandry. Then, it will be added as the next Agri-Map database across the country.
Methods and Measures to be taken

1) Determined to create a plan of action and program details.
2) Conduct and elaborate guide to defining policies properly.
3) Strategy of agricultural land management and development to year 2025, as review, adjust and update to the situation
4) Coordination and Integration at the Regional and International levels.
Monitoring, Inspection and Evaluation

1) Coordination and Cooperation with the sector and parties involved in the implementation of the state and local investment and management strategy,

2) Assess and take lessons to improve each year’s plan to be consistent and meet the objective and goal set out in the strategies, program and planning,

3) Finding evidence to refine, verify, and confirm the effectiveness of the work compared to the indicators and to see the good, new factors that are set and lacking in the implementation of the actual task of restricting, solving, removing lessons to improve the effectiveness of the work,

4) Two levels of monitoring and evaluation are: Input and output factors from implementation; Overall impact.

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Thank You